

## NOTES AND RECORDS

A Large Specimen of *Notodarus gouldi* (McCoy, 1888).

During a recent trip to the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Mr. V. Rogers showed me photographs of himself holding a large squid which he found beached at Fiddlers Bay, some eight miles south of Tumby Bay, in 1956. The squid could be identified as *Notodarus gouldi* (McCoy), or Gould's Calamary. Unfortunately, the tentacles were missing, most likely having been torn off by birds, but the remainder showed that the animal was very large, in life probably being over four feet long. This is about twice the normal length of the species, and would be the largest specimen yet recorded from South Australia.

—B. C. Cotton, South Australian Museum.

Notes on *Zoila thersites* (Gaskoin, 1849).

A well developed ledge (expanded base) is a common character of all shells taken from the Sir Joseph Banks Group, Spencer's Gulf, South Australia. In a series in the South Australian Museum from other localities, some specimens show a slight development of this ledge, thus indicating that those from the Sir Joseph Banks Group represent an ectotype rather than a distinct variety.

During a recent search in this area, Mr. Alan Rogers brought to the surface a fine specimen of *Z. thersites*, with its mantle extended over the edges of a single valve of a Queen Scallop, *Equichlamys bifrons*, in which it had spawned. The egg capsules, deposited in a gelatinous mass, were golden yellow in colour, round and about 5 mm. in diameter. Several juveniles in the bulla stage were observed during the year, the animals of which were a bright saffron yellow, contrasting with the black of the adult.

—W. P. Trenberth, Tumby Bay, South Australia.

Recently I saw a very fine range of *Zoila thersites* taken from the Gulf of St. Vincent side of Yorke Peninsula, South Australia, and noticed that they were definitely smaller than those from the Sir Joseph Banks Group, on the other side of the Peninsula in Spencer's Gulf; also in general colour they were a deeper shade of brown. All were inhabiting approximately the same depth of water—about 12 to 25 feet according to the tide at the time of taking.

—R. A. Hall, Prospect, South Australia.

New Names for two Victorian Opisthobranch Molluscs.

1. The name *Melibe pellucida* Burn, 1957, *J. malac. Soc. Aust.*, 1: 24, has been found to be preoccupied by *M. pellucida* Bergh, 1904, which is synonymous with *M. leonina* (Gould, 1853) from the Atlantic coast of North America, therefore the name *M. maugeana* is now proposed for the Victorian species in place of the homonym.

2. *Cyerce nigra pallens* Burn, 1957, *J. malac. Soc. Aust.*, 1: 14, proves not to be a *Cyerce* Bergh, 1871 (= *Lobifera* Pease, 1866, vide Pruvot-Fol, 1947, *J. Conchyliol.*, 87 (3): 100-104) since it does not have the transversely divided foot of the genus. The Victorian species is probably a *Branchophyllum* Pruvot-Fol (loc. cit.), although this genus has an entire but very much narrower foot than the present species. Nevertheless it is better to place the species in this genus, and it will now be known as *Branchophyllum pallens* (Burn).

—R. Burn, Geelong West, Victoria.